OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CANADIAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION

CANADIAN CAMPING

February 1962, TORONTO, CANADA

The summer centre of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind located on Lake Joseph, 125 Miles north of Toronto.

Manufacturers
of
the famous
Quickset
Quality
Food Products
for Camps
anywhere
in Canada

Jelly Powders
Pudding Powders
Pie Fillings
Cake Mixes
Table Syrup
Fruit Beverages
Hot Chocolate
Flavorings
Soup Bases
Marmalades
Jams
Instant Puddings
Fruit Pie Fillings

"RUB-A-DUB-DUB
3 MEN IN A TUB"
HUNGRY?

No -
They have their
CAMP-RITE

Economical ready-to-go food units, packed in 4-man waterproof packages. Just add water, cook and your meal is ready.

"Cookout" cooking the modern way —breakfasts, lunches, dinners.

"CAMP-RITE" Foods are on display at your conventions.

GIBBONS FOODS LTD.

49 ADVANCE ROAD TELEPHONE BE. 2-1421
TORONTO 18, CANADA

From tents and equipment for "camping out" to co-ordinated furnishings for cabins, clubs or lodges, EATON'S Contract Sales Service has it! Youngsters and adults like to go back year after year to EATON-equipped camps where they can "rough it" in comfort. And camp owners appreciate the way EATON Contract Sales experts assume full responsibility for any assignment, of any size, following through from planning to completion. You deal with just one firm (that means less money, time and effort for you), but you get all the service you need, when you call in . . .

EATON'S OF CANADA Contract Sales Service

MONCTON MONTREAL • TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

A Message of Interest . . .

To readers of CANADIAN CAMPING, from the American Camping Association

It was over two years ago that a group of camp directors in New England began the preparation of some practical, down-to-earth resource material to help young counsellors deal with the common every-day guidance problems they are faced with at camp. The result is the 24-page **Camper Guidance—A Basic Handbook for Counsellors** which was incorporated as a monograph in the March 1961 issue of "Camping Magazine." It represents up-to-the-minute principles and practices to help counsellors in guiding campers, gathered from first-hand experience and from authoritative sources. The response has been overwhelming; never before has a publication of the American Camping Association been met with such enthusiastic reception.

The initial supply of 6000 reprints were sold within three weeks. Additional copies are now available at 75¢ per copy; 4-24 copies, 60¢; 25-49 copies, 50¢; 50 or more, 40¢.

AMERICAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION

Martinsville, Indiana

It's Wise *To Supervise*

A DISCUSSION ON STAFF SUPERVISION IN SUMMER CAMPS

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

ALAN KLEIN, and *IRWIN HALADNER,*

Professor Graduate School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh.

Director, Camp Wabi-Kon

Endorsed and Distributed by . . . The Ontario Camping Association

Order Now — $1.00 per copy.

---------- CLIP AND MAIL ----------

Ontario Camping Association — 515 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada

Please send me.....copies of "It's Wise to Supervise"—$1.00 per copy.

Name.....

Address.....

☐ I enclose cheque or money order to cover cost. ☐ Please bill me.

Foodcraft

Extra QUALITY PAYS . . .

and that is verified by the confidence of our customers, which continues year after year.

Foodcraft specialized foods offer many unique advantages and they sum up to what you want—distinctive quality meals at minimum cost.

Write for information and samples now while you have time for thorough examination. No obligation whatever.

• Specialized Foods • Specialized Service

FOODCRAFT LABORATORIES LIMITED

58-60 Duchess Street, Toronto 2, Ontario

Telephone: 368-8088

DISTRIBUTION ACROSS CANADA

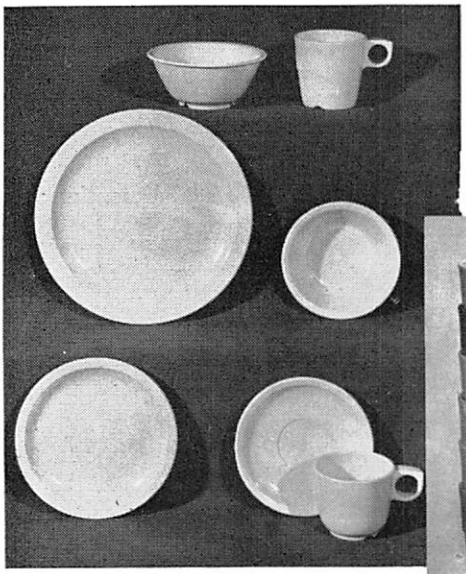
Cut Costs at Your Camp or Lodge with DIXIE CUPS

T.M.R.

- No breakage costs
- No wastage or inconvenience
- No costly washup
- Labour costs slashed

Dixie Matched Food Service is available in a full range of sizes for every need, plain and polyethylene lined Mira-Glaze. Send for your free Sample Kit.

DIXIE CUP T.M.R. **Dixie Cup Co. (Canada) Limited, Brampton, Ontario**



OUR **"VANGUARD"** STYLE
With Draining and Stacking Features

ORDER NOW FOR BETTER ASSORTMENT

WILL HOLD FOR CAMP OPENING LIMITED SUPPLY

Pre-Camptime Offer of Substandards at Generous Discounts

Items not Illustrated:

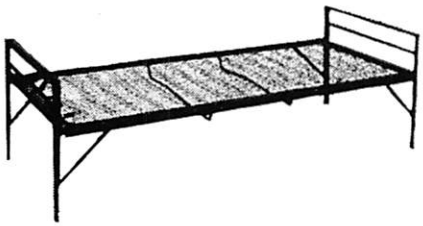
- **Vegetable Bowl**
- **Platter**
- **Pitcher**
- **Tumbler**
- **Creamer and Sugar**
- **Salad Servers**
- **Jam or Sugar Pot**
- **Salt and Peppers**
- **Soup Plate**
- **Butter Dish and Cover**
- **Gravy Boat**

Colours: Yellow, Green, Coral, Blue

by Maplex

375 Danforth Road, Scarborough, Ont.
(Phone OX. 1-2179)

CLOVER LEAF - The Best in Sleeping Accommodation for Campers



Model No. 1—No-Sag Folding Camp Cot — finished in walnut enamel — angle iron or tubular bedsteads (slight extra charge) at each end.

Mattresses — A complete selection of quality Mattresses are also available.

Reinforced heavy duty frames (angle iron) and platforms (special NO-SAG).

30" wide by 72" long, but these and other specifications may be changed to suit your special requirements.

CLOVER LEAF BEDDING CO. LTD.

49 RIVALDA RD. - CH. 9-2281 - WESTON, ONT.

CANADIAN CAMPING

Vol. 13 FEBRUARY, 1962 No. 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

American Camping Convention		62
A New Venture for the Blind	Paul O'Neill	46
Canadian and Quebec Convention		53
Indian Council Programme	J. J. Keith	70
Leadership Development	Don Groff	51
News From The Provinces		50
Ontario Camping Convention		53
Sermons Under The Sun	Robert McKnight	48
Sixty Years Ago	N. B. Powter	54
The Scrub Club	Bruno Morawetz	64
Water Pollution		58
Why I Direct a Camp	Elmer Ott	66

Cover Cut — Courtesy of the C.N.I.B.
Other Cuts — Camp Ponacka, Camp Pine Crest

CANADIAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION
2233 Belgrave Avenue, Montreal 28, Quebec
HU. 9-1541

Honorary President—Miss Mary Edgar

Past Presidents
Taylor Statten, Toronto
Dais L. Gass, Montreal
Anne I. Vail, Montreal
W. E. (Ted) Yard, Toronto
Irwin Haladner, Toronto
F. M. Van Wagner, Montreal

President
Kenneth H. Murray

Vice-Presidents
Mrs. Pat Broome, Vancouver
Rev. R. S. Harper, Winnipeg
Mrs. Alta R. Kahn, Montreal
Grant McKeen, Edmonton
Barry Lowes, Toronto
L. W. Collins, Halifax

Executive Secretary
Miss Frances M. Kelly
2233 Belgrave Ave., Montreal

Secretary
Mr. A. Ross Seaman
4140 Jean Renou
Lachine, Que.

Treasurer
W. J. C. Hewetson, Montreal

Publisher, Canadian Camping
Fred Haiblen
170 Bloor Street West, Toronto
924-7117

Editor
Miss Joyce Bertram
238 St. Clements Ave.,
Toronto 12, Ont.

Editorial Committee—
Barry Lowes, Margaret Govan, Katherine Anson, Kirk Wipper, W. E. Yard, Eanswythe Flynn, Don Groff.

"CANADIAN CAMPING" IS PUBLISHED FOUR TIMES A YEAR BY THE CANADIAN CAMPING MAGAZINE CO. FOR THE CANADIAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION AT 170 BLOOR ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: MEMBERSHIP IN THE CANADIAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION INCLUDES CANADIAN CAMPING: TO NON-MEMBERS, 75 CENTS PER COPY, $2.75 PER YEAR, $8.00 FOR THREE YEARS. AUTHORIZED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, ONT., AND FOR PAYMENT OF POSTAGE IN CASH.

A NEW VENTURE FOR THE BLIND

By Paul C. O'Neill

A blaze of sound and colour is perhaps the best description of the CNIB Adjustment Training and Holiday Centre which completed its first season last September. You saw it from Highway 69 as you drove along Lake Joseph from MacTier. Then, you heard it — the sounds of happy people enjoying a vacation. Once afoot on this eighteen-acre site, you found that this blending of summer sound and the warm gay colour was everywhere. It was on the five sandy beaches where squeals and laughter mingled with the splashing of the waves and the whispering of the wind. It was in the gurgling of the brook which flowed past the recreation lounge. Behind the buildings, sound and colour blended again as blind and sighted joined in quoits, shuffleboard and other outdoor games.

Through the season some three hundred blind campers and their escorts had a holiday at the centre. The number was something of an achievement since the centre was not operating until late July. In fact, the new facilities created several records. The first was in the construction phase. Planning and construction were completed, grounds landscaped and open air games installed in just over a year. A new system was introduced for financing the capital fund of $400,000. The Ontario Government made a special grant of $50,000. The Lion's Club of District A, Ontario, agreed to subscribe $350,000 over the next three to five years. Individuals donated some $20,000. These arrangements avoided a special building fund campaign and permitted the erection of the facilities without delay.

Eight residence units, with bathrooms and screened verandahs, accommodate 114 persons a day. A large recreation-lounge serves for evening affairs and rainy-day activities. An airy dining-hall provides full-course meals. Craft and hobby rooms offer spacious quarters where trained blind instructors hold classes in handskills and adjustment-training arts.

Outside, guide rails lend safety and security to the wooded parts of the property, along the hundred-foot dock, and up the hill to the summer house, now known as Kenwood Point. A

plaque records the dedication to the memory of the late H. Kenneth Wood, former chairman CNIB Ontario Division Board of Management and CNIB associate for more than twenty-five years.

From the opening day July 21st, to closing in mid-September, CNIB Lake Joseph provided an active outdoor programme for those who wished it. They swam, rowed, hiked through the bush, threw horseshoes and bowled on the lawn or played shuffleboard. Others relaxed on the verandah or lazed on the sands. At night they danced, played bingo, took part in talent nights and watched movies while the sighted acted as narrators. As they left for home, blind and sighted alike were loud in praise of the summer centre. Some of them even signed up for 1962.

For the first time in Canada, blind persons have a summer centre built to their needs, arranged for their safety and planed for their comfort.

Blind Canadians have always taken an active part in outdoor life. From time to time CNIB rented facilities for small groups of sightless campers. The most successful of these was the Lions Club Camp at Ancaster, Ontario where CNIB provided two ten-day holiday periods for twelve years. Altogether more than 2,000 blind persons enjoyed this programme.

Ancaster was not designed for the blind. It had numerous hazards, but demonstrated that blind people were anxious to spend a part of the summer in the country and that they could handle a properly supervised outdoor life.

At Lake Joseph sunshine, fresh air, good food and freedom of movement will rebuild the health of the newly-blind, as they take full advantage of the outdoor readjustment programme.

Rehabilitation means adjustment to blindness. It requires many CNIB services and training by experts to restore confidence and self-reliance to a newly-blind person — training to walk well with a white cane, training in home-making for a blind housewife, training on-the-job for a blind worker.

Recreation also is a major part of adjustment-training, since it offers the blind person a chance to enjoy himself with blind companions while he learns.

Young blind children and their parents will spend a period at CNIB Lake Joseph. Under expert supervision they will be encouraged to climb the Jungle Gym, use the swing, teeter-totters and other playground equipment installed for their development. A safe, shallow beach strip is marked off for junior bathers. Teenagers will receive swimming lessons devised for touch-type instruction. They will be encouraged to join in competitive games and to take part in an advanced junior programme prepared for them.

Some of the special equipment you may see at the summer centre includes:

—Pedal boats and nursery playground apparatus for the use of blind children.

—Guard rails on the hundred foot dock.

—Water markers to provide maximum safety for blind swimmers.

—Water safety trained personnel will be on duty at all times.

The first centre of its kind in Canada, CNIB Lake Joseph put a new dimension into the Institute's service programme and stands as a pilot project for a new Canada-wide service to the sightless.

—●

Sermons Under The Sun

An address to older boys at Camp Pine Crest, by Robert McKnight — Wilderness Trip Leader.

"It is often depressing to me to see how the youth of today has degenerated from its once high ideals into its present state. I can recall the days when youth was proud and strong, steadfast in its goals, and devoted in its duties. Now it is mean and strives without aim. It is sad".

Much as this passage sounds like something which we might read in any newspaper or journal today, this selection was actually written by the famed Greek philosopher Aristotle, in the year 293 B.C. It seems, then, that just as Aristotle was concerned about the youth of Athens, so every age worries about its young people. There are, of course, things peculiar to today's adolescents that were never heard of in ancient Greece. I very much doubt whether Fabian, Rock and Roll, portable radios, go-karts, hula-hoops, Disneyland, pizza and Huckleberry Hound, were known in those days. I also doubt whether the number one song in Grecian teenage circles would be, as it is right now in Toronto, the very profound "Who put the Bomp in the Bomp Bomp Bomp."

Certainly youth is a confusing period of life as most of you know. One moment you are regarded as an adult, "Now come on Johnny and act grown up". The next moment you are regarded as a child, "No Johnny, you're too young to do that!" I suppose we often get the feeling that we would like to be past this difficult period of time and into adulthood. And yet youth holds so much for us that to think this way is to miss a very important aspect of life. For youth is a glorious time of life, a time when there are things to be done, new skills to be learned, new experiences to be lived. Most of all, it is a time when we have it within our power to shape our future and to realize those goals and aspirations for which we strive. How often have you heard it said, "If I only had my life to live over again". This is impossible of course, and therefore, we must make the best of it the first time through.

The value and importance of youth can be illustrated by the way in which man seeks for it in today's world. Millions of dollars are spent each year on products such as Metrecal, Man Tan, hair dye and facial creams, because they presumably work towards a more youthful appearance. History records man's search for youth. I am sure most of you have studied about the explorer Balboa who sought for the fountain of youth. Many writers have devoted much time and space to a discussion of youth—William Wordsworth, John Keats, and Joseph Conrad. Conrad writes "O Youth! The strength of it, the faith of it, the imagination of it. Youth that so quickly passes, unseen, in a sigh, in a flash together with the romance of illusions".

The strength of youth. Surely all of us have thrilled to the feeling of physical power and well-being after having successfully conquered the waves of Georgian Bay, or carried a pack over a long portage, or run a great distance. It is this challenge, this

pitting of human strength against natural forces that represents one aspect of the spirit of youth. Often on canoe trips I allow a camper to carry a canoe over a portage. Often the camper has to make several stops to catch his breath and rest his shoulders. And yet, it is very seldom that the camper asks me to carry the canoe the rest of the way. For though he is tired, portaging the canoe is to him a sort of test or challenge which he feels can only be won by completing the portage. Youth craves adventures and struggles. Let us experience and enjoy them while we are young.

Conrad also mentions the illusion of youth and in a sense it is an unreal world. The child and adolescent are not concerned about the major problems of the world such as the population explosion, but rather about more personal and vital things such as whether the girl next door still likes him, or whether he will make the team next fall.

Finally, there is the romance of youth. Life has to it a certain magic which it has at no other period of time. This is why men often revisit their boyhood haunts and think of the activities and adventures that filled their boyhood days.

Conrad is right, youth does pass simply because it is inevitable that we must all grow older. St. Paul said, "When I was a child I spoke as a child, I thought as a child, I understood as a child; but when I became a man I put away childish things." And so must we all, for childish acts have no place in our lives beyond our immediate childhood. They do, however, have a very real place in our childhood. A child should be childish. He is supposed to be; he was created to have a score of years to grow up. Yet paradoxically our society is always attempting to shorten the span that nature intended. It is so pleased if he can talk at one, though he has sixty-nine years more to carry on conversations. It is thrilled if he can read at five, forgetting that he will have six and a half more decades to be greeted each morning with the headlines. But while he can read all his life, whenever again will he have the thrill of keeping a frog in the bathtub or kicking leaves, or making a secret tree house.

You will notice that our educational system is set up with the constant idea of "getting ahead", just like a motorist who rushes to his destination without enjoying the scenery he passes, the boy becomes a man without ever experiencing the joys of childhood. Let us not let this happen to us. Let us take full opportunity of our youth and live it fully and completely.

I can recall one of my English teachers drawing a distinction between the words "childish" and "child-like". While it is inevitable that we must put away childish things as we grow older, child-like qualities are a different matter. I am speaking of the qualities of inquisitiveness, frankness, and intellectual and emotional honesty that adults should strive to maintain. Too often as we grow older the question becomes "What will people think of me", rather than "What do we think of ourselves". A perfectly innocent statement by a child such as "Mommy, I have to go to the bathroom" is immediately hushed by the parents if there is any company present. People conform to one dull standard and life becomes a drag. There is a nine-to-five job day in, day out, followed by long evenings of television. Life becomes little more than a worry about disease, taxation, inflation, fall-out and communism. Certainly this type of man has desires and aspirations, but usually they consist of no more than a desire

to keep up with the Joneses, and to drive a nice, big, shiny car so everyone can see what a wonderful success he has made of life. It is invariably this type of man that we read about in the newspaper dying at the age of 51 leaving some great fortune, but nevertheless having literally worked himself to death.

It is the man who stays out of this mad rat race for wealth that really has a chance to live. Life holds for him values and truths higher than mere physical wealths. There is always something new and interesting to hold his attention. He delves into the fascination of nature and in doing so maintains his child-like inquisitiveness and interest in life. When Franklin Delano Roosevelt died in 1944, it was generally felt that his wife having served her husband and country well, would settle down into a semi-retirement. Instead Eleanor Roosevelt became a goodwill ambassador for the United States and generally an outstanding humanitarian. She is indeed an ageless woman for she has learned the secret of enduring youth — an interest in life and a concern for others.

Let us thrill to our physical strength and endurance in our youth. Here at camp we have the opportunity to run, to dive and to swim, as we please. And as we grow older while we may lose some of our physical vitality, let us never lose our appreciation of things beautiful, sunsets and skies, trees and rocks, rivers and lakes. Most of all, let us live life to the hilt constantly exploring new fields, remaining inquisitive and learning more about the fascinating world in which we live. Only by this means can we come closer to nature which holds the secret of our very existence and purpose. Only by this means can we maintain within ourselves the spirit of youth. For the English novelist wrote, "What a large volume of adventures may be grasped within this little span of life by him who interests his heart in everything and who having eyes to see what time and chance are perpetually holding out to him as he journeyeth on his way, he misses nothing he can fairly lay his hands on".

—●

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES

Congratulations to the Nova Scotia Camping Association for the fine Newsletter that is being sent to all representatives of Nova Scotian camps. It is an excellent publication chock full of information and ideas.

With their permission, perhaps we could quote from it from time to time.

If any provincial association would like to receive a copy of this newsletter, they should address their request to Mr. C. A. Griffith, Nova Scotia Camping Association, P.O. Box 578, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

If any other provincial associations send out newsletters, we would be pleased to receive a copy so that we may keep abreast of provincial news.

Here's how one camp trains its leaders

by DON GROFF,

Director of Youth and Camping, Kitchener-Waterloo Y.M.C.A., and Director of Camp Wabanaki.

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPEMENT

Some years ago the Kitchener-Waterloo Y.M.C.A. Camping Department in an effort to meet the leadership needs of its two resident boys' camps and one resident girls' camp, embarked upon a scheme which we now feel we would like to share in some greater detail with our colleagues in the camping field. Like camps everywhere we face the problem of continually finding leadership for our camping programme. For the following reasons this scheme was devised, and experimented with until the present format was adopted.

1. to provide a stimulus and challenge for leadership training for our camper personnel;

2. to orient leadership candidates to camping philosophy and to train them in the basic programme skills, which they will require in future staff performance;

3. to provide an enthusiastic spark for camp activity which can be produced through the carefully guided group experience of a more imaginative and senior age level of camper;

4. to provide additional programming and incentive for senior campers.

The course has been in operation now at our Ki-Wa-Y campsite, (thirteen miles outside of the Twin Cities) for the past ten years, and at our Wabanaki Beausoleil Island site (both boys' and girls' camps) for the past six years.

The programme is divided into a two year progressive training plan. The first year we designate as the Junior Leader phase and second year participants are referred to as Counsellors-in-Training. In the Junior Leader Course, ten to fourteen first or second year high school students are registered as full paying campers in a special section of the camp whose programme follows a rigid training schedule throughout the entire duration of the camp period. Candidates are selected from senior campers of previous seasons and also from first season applicants to the camps. The second year, or phase, of the course enrolls automatically those graduates who have successfully completed the Junior

Leader Course of the year previous. They return to camp as apprentice staff members and are assigned to camper cabin groups, or to special departments as assistant leaders.

During the first year, Junior Leaders registered in our training course follow a curriculum divided into four major categories. Within each of these, they proceed along a course of study which involves demonstrations, lectures and training techniques. They learn leadership skills such as first-aid; receiving instruction to the equivalent of the Junior St. John's Ambulance Course. In life-saving they will proceed either to their Junior Y.M.C.A. Certificate or its equivalent. For those who have previously completed their life-saving requirements they may well continue on to Master Swimmer standing or some other advanced stage of swimming skill. Story telling, song leading, dramatics (and their use in the camp programme); and out-trip leadership are included among the other leadership skills taught during the course.

The course also encompasses leadership techniques, including those of cabin leadership—the household duties which pertain to keeping campers healthy and happy at camp. Teaching methods and instructional techniques are also taught. Council fire and campfire planning, the conduct of religious programmes such as cabin devotions, the planning of church services, etc., and games leadership are all a part of this year of their training.

Much of the training in *leadership techniques* is done through demonstration whereby candidates in the course will be taught a certain lesson and then in turn will be required to teach it to each other or to campers they may have in their charge for that day. All the camp programme skills are also included here in this first year of leadership training. For those who have not been in attendance at the camp for any great length of time, or in some cases not at all previously, an effort is made to assist them to achieve a minimum standard in the various camp skills. Sports; handicrafts; campcraft; nature lore; and all of the aquatic skills are included in this phase of their training.

The last category involves leadership fundamentals, and these are very basically outlined and presented in such sessions as understanding oneself, understanding the camp whom he will lead and developing a personal belief and philosophy of life.

Complete in a camper cabin setting themselves, candidates rotate the counsellor role in a counsellor-of-the-day system which provides a guided experience in the daily routine of cabin leadership. Programme planning and teaching techniques are also taught through projects by which Junior Leaders Course candidates will provide programme for specific times during the daily activities of the regular camper sections in camp.

Counsellor-In-Training Course

The second phase of the course, that is, the counsellor-in-training year, is divided again into three main parts,—the first of which is in service training. Because of their involvement with the campers and their setting in the camp itself, the counsellors-in-training are provided with opportunities to share behaviour problems and "ideas that work", either during regular coaching interviews with the training staff or by means of periodic lecture-discussion sessions often held around a late evening campfire with marshmallows included.

turn to page 68

ONTARIO CAMPING ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION

March 23 and 24 — King Edward Hotel — Toronto, Ontario

Guest Speakers:

Mr. Fay Welch, State University College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York. Director of Tanager Lodge, a camp for boys and girls in the northern Adirondacks. Mr. Welch will take two session at the conference. His topic will be "CONSERVING OUR NATURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES."

Professor Charles Hendry, School of Social Work, University of Toronto. Professor Hendry is to give the first of the Taylor Statten Memorial Lectures. His topic will be "TOWARD A NEW UNDERSTANDING OF LEADERSHIP." Professor Hendry is well known in camping circles. He was associated with Taylor Statten for many years and is the author of several books including "Camping and Character", "A New Understanding of Leadership" and "A Professional Approach to Group Education."

Sessions and Workshops:

Conservation
Programme Planning
Crafts
The Camper
Dramatics
Health
Kitchen Management
Building and Maintenance
Tripping
Camp Planning
Campfire Programmes
Safety

——::——

CANADIAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION AND QUEBEC CAMPING ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATION DES CAMPS DU QUEBEC CONVENTION

March 22, 23, 24, — Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel — Montreal, Que.

The theme this year is "CAMP—SUMMER EDUCATION"

Guest Speaker:—

Mr. Sam Kadison, Director Camp Modin, Canaan, Maine. Mr. Kadison is also Camp Consultant for the Jewish Welfare Board of the United States. He will be guest speaker on Thursday and Friday evenings as well as taking a session for counsellors on Saturday.

Sessions and Workshops:

Staff Training
Day Camps
Music in Camp
Profession Ethics in recruiting Staff
Camp as an Educational Environment
What Camps Expects of Parents
What Parents Expect of Camp

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION

March 22, 6:00 p.m. — Mount Royal Hotel

N. B. Powter,
Owner and General Manager,
Powter's Camp

describes camping of

60 YEARS AGO

In June 1902 a group of 50 boys from the Montreal area under the leadership of the late C. B. Powter arrived on the shores of Lac St. Joseph near Ste. Agathe des Monts, some 60 miles north of Montreal. Here they established Camp "Sans Egal" ("Without Equal") the first private camp in Quebec and one of the first in Canada.

— Background —

It was here that C.B. began to put into practice some of the theories he had developed concerning the teaching of sportsmanship, self reliance and responsibility towards and by the group, and above all imparting a love of life in the outdoors. He firmly believed that personal leadership and example were the keys of teaching physical skills and social behaviour patterns. He could be kind, patient and considerate yet he was a disciplinarian of the old order demanding and getting instant obedience when the occasion warranted.

As a young man he was an accomplished sailor, paddler, and mountain climber. In the early 1890's he decided on a career of physical education and took a course at the Y.M.C.A. College at Springfield, Mass. On his return to Montreal he joined the "Y" staff and became captain of the first basketball team to play in Canada. He also directed the Y.M.C.A. camp at Lac St. Joseph which had been founded in 1893 but "Y" work and particularly their style of camping were not to his liking and he became Instructor of Physical Training at the High School of Montreal. After several seasons of camping with a mixed group of young adults from Montreal he was convinced that camping offered a wealth of new experiences to boys of high school age.

— The Early Days —

Since I was only seven months old at the time I am afraid that my account of those early years is only hearsay backed by perusal of old photo albums and diaries. Apart from moving the camp from its original site to the then little known Lac Archambault region some 26 miles north of Ste. Agathe, the early years were pretty much of the same pattern.

In the interests of brevity the first 20 years of the camp are presented as a composite. They might be called the horse-and-buggy years for the camp was isolated from the railroad by 5 to 7 hours riding in metal-tired, practically springless buckboards, over a primitive road. Then came the automobile, and with it, the visitors and parents to force the camp out of its pioneer ways. At the same time the age levels were progressively lowered and the seniors and leaders of 16 to 19 disappeared. The 1920's then saw the turn toward the more highly organized staff and programmes which have led to the development of present day camping.

— Organization —

By today's standards the staff organization of the early years was sketchy. C.B. had one or two paid Assistants but they weren't paid very much as the camp fee was only $1.00 a day including transportation. Of course there was the camp Chef, usually from a lumber camp, beloved but sometimes feared by the boys. The main problem was to keep him sober during the season. There were a few hilarious episodes I can still remember of the cook walking or stepping off the wharf in search of his misplaced (?) boat, or the time he slept in the ice house thinking he was in his own cabin— both the meals and the chef were cold that day.

Below the Assistant level everyone paid the regular camp fee. Each tent had six occupants and they were of mixed ages. The senior boy in age or experience was called the Leader and was held fully responsible for the boys in his tent group. At the beginning of camp he was assigned his tent number and in turn each leader chose his second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth man, usually in descending order of age down to the minimum of 9 years. Care was exercised in striking a balance of age and aptitude in the various tents so that real competition could exist between them. Like counsellors of today, Leaders and Seconds had certain special privileges in return for their extra responsibilities. Since there were no staff instructors it fell upon the Leader to teach his tent members the various sport skills otherwise he fell behind in the inter-tent competitions.

The tents themselves were the conventional "A" style 9 x 12 ft. with 3 foot walls. There was a small platform in front and also one runing down one side on which the rough-wood hinged-top clothes lockers were positioned. A two-rail rack hung from the ridge pole on which all placed pyjamas and extra clothes. The boys slept on fine-cut balsam and spruce boughs, each "bunk" separated from the other by a 6 or 7 inch board. The Leader occupied the bunk farthest from the opening while poor number six had the flap bunk, probably on the theory that in a severe storm his bed was likely to be more than a little damp anyway.

— Around Camp —

To keep things tidy there was an inspection every morning at 9 a.m. Marks were reduced by the presence of paper, matches, glass, tin cans etc. all along the front of the tent line and 20 to 30 feet behind. Blankets were folded and hung on racks or during rainy spells the order came for "beds made and rolled". No wet clothes or bathing trunks were permitted in the tents.

Weekly inspection was held Sunday morning and as C.B. had an eagle eye and the points counted so heavily. in competition extra time was spent in sprucing up. Blankets were folded neatly in the bunks. On the racks each boy had to have a dry change of clothing in the following precise order — "Stockings, pants, shirt and pyjamas." His clean (?) towel had to be folded neatly on top of his locker and in prescribed order — "toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, brush, comb and knife." On the platform in front of the locker were a pair of dry shoes flanking his axe or hatchet which had to be sharp and free of nicks.

At the call of "Inspection" all work ceased even if not finished and the boys sat quietly on the front platform with the Leader and Second on the left. At the approach of C.B. they rose smartly to attention and doffed their hats. "All present tent 3" would

be answered by "All present and accounted for Sir". This system stemmed from the military but it induced smartness and teamwork in the whole tent group.

— Programme And Safety —

Although there was no organized daily programme C.B. insisted that everyone keep busy. Loafing was not tolerated and anyone caught was given some menial task to perform. Keeping a watchful eye on the culprit was one of the duties of the Officer of the Day, usually one of the Leaders or Seconds. He was also responsible for discipline in the Clubhouse and the waterfront. He called "Swim" at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. He made sure a patrol boat and crew were in position at swim time. He saw that all boats and canoes were bailed and in working order and had his "Rescue Boat" and its crew available at all times in case of an upset dinghy or other emergency. He was equipped with binoculars and a megaphone and sat on the clubhouse gallery overlooking the waterfront. Anyone leaving the camp boundaries had to check in with the Officer-of-the-day who kept a record of who was where and in what.

There were more "Do's" in the Safety Rules than "Don'ts". C.B. worked on the premise that you didn't keep a knife from a boy in case he cut himself but rather you showed him how to use it properly. He carried that through in all camp activities. A series of incentives made the boys want to improve their skills. For instance, non-swimmers were limited to rowboats and were allowed in canoes only up to "one-half-paddle-depth". They were limited to land hikes or the odd overnight trip by rowboat. If, however, they could swim a hundred yards and could demonstrate some proficiency in and on the water all of those activities were opened up to them.

— Canoe Trips —

Of all the camp activities canoe tripping was certainly the major one just as it is today. In the early days the surrounding area was unmapped and practically unknown. It was still being lumbered but the cutting crews kept to watercourses where the logs could be floated thus there were many areas of virgin woods which were seldom visited even by trappers. Apart from two free runs of about 10 miles each, a canoe had to be portaged more than it was paddled. The terrain is typical of the Laurentians consisting of a mass of rounded hills and ridges up to 3200 feet above sea level with the lower areas at least 1000 feet. Civilization ceased four miles north of camp and from then on it was canoe and trail.

Canoe trips at first followed the main watercourses and the lumberman's rough winter roads. Soon, however, exploratory side trips were made from previously established campsites. These followed up small streams particularly if the water was warm, because that usually meant it came from a lake or lakes. Many side trips were mountain climbs where, perched on the top of a tall tree, new lakes and valleys could be seen and a rough route planned for reaching them. Gradually over the years successive trips from the camp cut trails to practically every lake within a radius of 25 miles West, North and East.

For six years triangulation measurements were made from various mountain peaks and by 1915 the first camp map was drawn up on a scale of 2 miles to the inch, showing mountain peaks, lakes and portages. The camp also adopted a three blaze signal for its trails. These were put on all trail-side trees for the first hundred or so yards and at each point where loghauls or other trails intersected. It is amazing

how accurate the map was. When an aerial survey was completed in 1927 there were very few lakes to be added and that original map plus a few modifications is still the most accurate and most helpful for trippers. Practically every camp in the area uses it for their out trips and Fire Rangers are using the trails cut so many years ago by the campers from Powter's.

— Practical Tripping —

In some respects the boys travelled much lighter than they do today. Each had a blanket roll or "horse-collar" containing a dry change of clothing. These also were used as neck pads for portaging. There were only two tumpline packs for each 10 boys which held the tent fly and most of the food. This consisted of bread, porridge, rice, raisins, bacon or salt pork, cornmeal for pancake mix, molasses, corned beef, beans, butter, sugar, coffee, tea and condensed milk, but not all at the same meal of course.

Because the country was so little travelled food could be cached anywhere on the way out and picked up on the return journey. But that meant good timing especially on round trips where two canoes travelled the same circuit from opposite ends leaving food for each other on the way. The one big advantage was that trips could always count on fish. Most of the surrounding lakes teemed with trout, but a few draining into the Devils River country had pike. Practically everyone took tackle of some kind with them and sufficient catches could be made to supplement the other rations at least for breakfast and supper. Anyone who has savoured a succulent fresh caught brook trout, rolled in cornmeal and cooked in bacon fat over a bed of gleaming coals knows that the boys ate well notwithstanding any deficiency in the carried grub.

Tripping, however was certainly rough going. Since the boys from Powter's were practically the only ones travelling the bush in summer they had to keep the trails open and cut new ones to the unknown areas. Everyone in the party then, carried an axe, a hatchet or a machette. These latter were not the heavy short models of today but were actually Jamaican cutlasses, larger, lighter and slightly curved.

C.B. had learned to use them as a boy during his 10 years residence in the Red Hills of Jamaica and they proved to be one of the most useful tools in the woods. They were ideal for small shrubs and trees up to 3 inch diameter. They could take off a considerable number of small branches with one slash, they were excellent for blazing trees and could substitute as a large knife or even a can opener. They are still being used today but it is difficult to find models of the same weight, balance and quality of steel.

— Exploring New Country —

The reader may wonder why campers worked so hard to open up the country. First it was because C.B. was a natural woodsman and a trip with him was always interesting. He was never in so much hurry that he wouldn't stop and point out some land or water feature. He taught them the various kinds of birds and trees and their uses. He showed them the tracks of wild animals and often if he could keep the boys quiet on the trail they could catch a glimpse of the animal itself. He showed them how to light fires in rainy weather, how to cook and how to choose and prepare a campsite. Above all he taught them how to buck bush to a mountain or lake and how to break branches thus leaving a back-trail. He instilled in

turn to page 67

We must do something about

WATER POLLUTION

before it's too late!

(from a Royal Bank letter)

Disease-carrying water

Dr. Gustave Prévost, head of the biological bureau of the Quebec Fish and Game Department, said in February: "People have become so used to living with polluted water that they have become indifferent to the problem and accept it as a necessary evil."

Everybody relies upon the undoubted fact that science has conquered the great water-borne diseases, but the reality remains that the source of the diseases — pollution — has not been stopped.

The protective wall built by science keeps epidemics from ravaging our cities, but in small ways pollution is slipping through the wall. Vague intestinal symptoms put us to bed for a few days, and we learn on getting back to the office or factory that others, too, have been laid up.

It is no wonder such things happen. How can the grey and greasy scummy water we see along the shore, or the filthy conglomerate we find on the bottom of the stream, be turned without fail into sparkling and pure tap water to fill our drinking glass

It is time we started to take stern preventive measures. Consider the fact that it was sixty years after scientists had discovered the link between cholera and sewage-polluted drinking water before methods for the purification of water began to bring typhoid, endemic diarrhea, and dysentry under control. It will take us a long time to restore our streams by cleaning the water we return to them.

Pesticides

Insects are man's greatest competitor for the food he eats. Our survival demands that we control them effectively.

However, this does not demand that we spray-kill everything that crawls, flies, bites or bores. In too many cases we have also killed birds, animals, fish and bees, and we have poisoned the streams from which we drink, and the fruit and vegetables we eat.

Pesticides, wisely applied, have done much to improve agriculture and give us better health, but their use involves a calculated risk and demands widespread education. Farmers have a definite responsibility for safe use of chemicals, and those who instruct them in the use of chemicals have even greater responsibility.

Unknown ten years ago, there are now on the market well over 12,500 brand name products and more than 200 basic control compounds. These, while fulfilling their function on land, may enter our water supply by direct application to the water surface, by drifting on to the water surface from treated fields, or by seepage from the watershed. This offers death to fish, to birds, to aquatic animals, and, it may be, danger to man. As a speaker said at the National Conference on

Water Pollution in Washington in December 1960: "We are running an unnecessary risk when we just blithely go ahead and use these things because we have not died yet." The report of this conference is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., for $2.25.

We need pest control, but it is imperative that it be guided by responsible and objective leadership and that other interests be appropriately co-ordinated with the objectives of control.

As a start, public education, and education on the county agricultural level, should demonstrate to users of sprays and insecticides of all sorts that the material is extremely toxic to fish life and must be excluded from our waters. A strong declaration on the national level and by the provincial governments would have a beneficial effect in the public interest.

There is proof aplenty of the need. Several years ago severe mortality occurred among coho fry, trout and steelhead yearlings when a western province forest was sprayed to control the blackheaded budworm. Ninety-one per cent of young salmon were killed in an eastern province when a forest was sprayed against spruce budworm, and aquatic insects wiped out at that time had not re-established themselves even sixteen months later.

Wildlife and recreation

Turning to non-human sufferers, we find that pollution vitally affects birds and fish and other wildlife. It threatens the existence of aquatic vegetation, the small aquatic insects, the mollusks and the crustaceans on which our waterfowl, game fish and water-loving mammals depend.

There have been heavy losses of waterfowl to pollution on the Great Lakes and in their connecting waters. On one occasion some ten thousand ducks, mostly the scarce canvasbacks and redheads, were destroyed on the Detroit River by the release of untreated sewage.

In the United States, the area of fish and wildlife habitat rendered unproductive every year by pollution is greater than that created by all public agencies conducting fish and wildlife restoration programmes.

Interest in the relationship of fish population to water pollution is not by any means restricted to academic research. The supreme interest in the subject is expressed by the angler who discovers a stream full of dead fish, and by the commercial fisherman who finds his fishing area barren.

These people — those who respect and value fish and fishing for food or recreation — are increasingly demanding that authorities give effect to at least the minimum guarantees. All the replenishment of fishing grounds by hatchery stock will be futile if the environment of the fish is not right.

There are three types of waste affecting fish: organic wastes causing oxygen depletion; wastes that are directly toxic; and non-organic wastes which cause some mechanical change either to the fish directly or to their habitat. For example, sawdust has all three types: it demands much oxygen, it exudes toxic substances, and it can directly injure gill filaments through mechanical abrasion. In addition, sawdust settles to the bottom of the stream and is capable of burying spawning gravels and bottom organisms. Soil erosion also contributes to sediment pollution, damaging the stream habitat for all the more desirable fish. Thousands of miles of otherwise fine fishing water have been taken out of production because of the acid damage from coal mines or the poisonous effluent from industrial plants.

Oil pollution has its place in the roster of practices damaging fish.

turn to page 60

HOBART
Food Machines

Meat Choppers
Mixers
Potato Peelers
Food Slicers
Power Meat Saws
Steakmasters
Portion Scales
Dish and Glass Washers
Food Cutters
Food Waste Disposers
Power Dicers
Patty Machines

●

Hobart Manufacturing Company Limited
Don Mills, Ontario
Branches Across Canada

MOSQUITOES

KILL
THEM
IN THE
LARVAE
STAGE
WITH

skeeter-bombs

SIMPLY THROW IT

EQUALLY EFFECTIVE IN LARGE SWAMPS OR SMALL POOLS

IN THE WATER

Write for prices

PCO SERVICES LIMITED
232 NORSEMAN ST., TORONTO 18, ONT.

from page 59

Sooner or later ships, particularly those using our inland waterways, must be so designed that the wastes can be pumped ashore for treatment or treated on board.

Sewage disposal

The state of affairs involving pollution of our rivers by sewage got out of control before the magnitude of the problem was realized, and we have not been aggressive enough with our treatment programmes to catch up, let alone get ahead of the grim condition.

The methods of sewage treatment have now been developed to a high degree of efficiency. Primary treatment removes some thirty-five per cent of the pollutants by screening and sedimentation. Secondary treatment removes, by such means as trickling filters or the activated sludge process, the wastes that are in solution or in colloidal suspension. As a result of primary and secondary treatments, around ninety per cent of the organic matter originally present can be removed before the effluent is discharged.

Why is this treatment not universal in Canada? It is safe to say that there are two reasons: the need has not been appreciated, and the cost is not relished. The first excuse can be eliminated by education: the second is not so serious when the facts are obtained. The cost, spread out over thirty to fifty years, said Dr. Prévost, would be less than a cent a day per person. There are, he said, 350 such plants in Ontario. While there were about forty sewage treatment plants in Quebec, only about three or four of them treated sewage completely before flushing it into rivers and streams.

Whatever the cost, authorities across Canada are showing signs of shrugging off the inertia that has held back action.

The Prime Minister declared in November 1960 that pollution of Can-

ada's rivers and streams is "one of the most potentially dangerous threats to our whole economy." In March it was announced that the federal government has voted $100 million to help, and is prepared to lend up to 66 per cent of the construction costs and to make a gift of 25 per cent of this amount to any municipality that finishes its work before March 31, 1963.

A 16-man national committee of prominent engineers and scientists is at work studying the use, conservation and pollution control of Canada's water resources, with a final report due at the end of this year. This committee was set up by the Engineering Institute of Canada and the Canadian Institute on Sewage and Sanitation.

Ontario is putting its shoulder to the job of eliminating pollution of its streams at a cost the Premier says will be six times that of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

In Quebec, briefs were presented to the government in March telling the seriousness of the situation in this province and emphasizing the urgency of remedying it. In May, the government decided on appointment of a permanent water purification board having extensive investigating and regulatory power, and offered financial aid to municipalities in the form of a one-sixth subsidy. In June, Dr. Gustave Prévost was appointed chairman.

Responsibility

Where does the responsibility ultimately lie? The answer is plain and simple: every city and town, every industry, is responsible for cleaning up the pollution it creates. Stream sanitation is a co-operative responsibility, involving everyone along the banks.

Cities and towns and industries need to call upon the professional and technical people who have knowledge of these matters. In turn, the people who plan the remedy must take into consideration all the users of water.

Pure tap water and clean water for industrial processes are essential; so is the wildlife of our streams and lakes. Society suffers if one segment of our resource base is managed alone without consideration of all others.

After competent engineers collect the data and make recommendations, then the force of public opinion enters. The lag between the decision to do something effective and the start of work on the projects must not be long.

The antipollution movement offers an outstanding opportunity for country-wide co-ordination, dynamic leadership and effective action.

Pollution control fits into the purposes of nearly all civic organizations, business, conservation, service and industrial. They can all assist, and not only by passing resolutions. They can use their own interest, whether boating or swimming, hunting or fishing, irrigating or draining, or just enjoying nature, to press for action.

Positive pollution control

Pollution control in the past has been mostly corrective; in the future it must be preventive. Gross pollution is an offence to human decency, and it can be corrected only by positive methods and controls.

Science and technology have provided the tools, and are capable of providing better tools as we need them. All we have to do is get at the job in dead earnest.

We should do so in a spirit of maturity of judgment, and not in panic actions which will provide half-measure solutions.

Then, within our lifetime, we may see our ruined streams so rehabilitated that they no longer offend the nose and eye; we may enjoy our beaches; we may see birds and fish and small creatures return for our enjoyment — all this, if we sincerely desire to meet water quality demands.

—●

AMERICAN CAMPING CONVENTION

MARCH 6th - 10th, 1962

NEW YORK, NEW YORK IS A WONDERFUL TOWN . . .

a wonderful place to gather together. Come to the American Camping Association National Convention March 6-10th, 1962, for stimulating formal programme; come to exchange ideas informally with camp people from all parts of the United States and Canada; come, last but not least to enjoy our town.

The Special Events Committee has interesting plans for you — a special meeting for those in attendance at the United Nations, a very special cookout at the Tavern-on-the-Green in Central Park. We hope that you will register in advance that we may have the pleasure of knowing how many of our friends from north of the border will be with us.

The Hospitality Committee is arranging an attractive spot in the Statler-Hilton where you can rest your tired feet and talk with friends over a cup of coffee. On-the-town suppers are being arranged. You may choose from a variety of restaurants and cuisines. No worry about finding the place or getting a table, for a Hospitality Committee member will make arrangements and escort your group.

You can ice skate at Rockefeller Center or in Central Park, attend the opera, and visit theatres on and off Broadway. You can take the subway to see Wall Street, and if you wish, lunch at Fraunces Tavern (Broadway and Pearl Street) where Washington said farewell to his officers. You may visit the New York Historical Society, the Museum of Natural History, and the Museum of the City of New York. Whatever your interests or hobbies are, you can follow them here. Plan to arrive early and stay late.

Last but not least, you can take one of the most exciting sight-seeing trips in the world and absolutely the cheapest. If you lunch at Fraunces Tavern, go to Battery Park nearby and take the Staten Island Ferry for a nickel. From the deck of your boat, you will have a wonderful view of the skyline of lower Manhattan, the Statue of Liberty, and the Brooklyn Bridge. Of course, you will have to pay another nickel to get back to Manhattan, and you will have the whole panorama for the second time. No city can offer more for a dime.

BOAT ACCESSORIES
for every type of Water Craft

A complete line of equipment for every marine need carried in our showrooms —

SAILS - HARDWARE - ROPE - CANVAS - PAINTS - VARNISHES
GLUES and COMPOUNDS, Etc.

TOM TAYLOR LIMITED
The Best in Quality and Service
81 Front Street East **EMpire 3-8761-2** **Toronto, Ontario**

THE TOPPINGS COMPANY

OFFERS YOU

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE ON

- "TOPPIT" Our Dessert Topping & Filling
- "JELLO" Jelly Powders
- "JELLO" Pie & Pudding Powders
- "SUNUP" Orange Drink Powders
- "WETHEY'S" Jams & Jellies
- "TOPPINGS" Frozen Fruits & Vegetables
- "EASI-DOUGH" Frozen Pie Dough
- "SINGERS" Redi-Taters & Fries
- "TOPPINGS" Fruit Pie Fillings
- "TOPPINGS" Fruit Juice Pulpies
- "TOPPINGS" Sundae Sauces & Syrups
- "TOPPINGS" Hot & Cold Chocolates
- "QUAKER" Cake, Cookie & Pancake Mix
- "TOPPINGS" Pancake Syrups
- "TOPPINGS" Salad Dressings & Mustard
- "MAXWELL HOUSE" Coffees
- "BICK'S" Relishes & Pickles
- "WYANDOTTE" Detergents & Cleaners

Special Discounts on Volume Orders

The Toppings Company Limited

3 Overend Street, Toronto 2

Telephone EMpire 4-5391

Wholesale Medical Supplies . . .

Medical Equipment

First Aid Requirements

Drugs and Medicines

●

Low Prices **Fast Service**

●

STARKMAN CHEMISTS

459 Bloor St. W. - Toronto

WA. 2 - Twenty-One - Twenty-One

NEW BOOKS

for campers, counsellors, parents, teachers

CAMPING SKILLS FOR TRAIL LIVING edited by John A. Ledlie

A revision of Handbook of Trail Campcraft with do's and don't's for simple, safe living out-of-doors—health, safety, sanitation, direction-finding, tools, beds, shelters, clothing, packs, fires, meals, canoe use . . . all the a-b-c's of roughing it! ..... (February) $5.20

TRAINING CAMP COUNSELLORS IN HUMAN RELATIONS: A Case Book— by Jerry Baker.

A new way to develop counsellors and better camping . . . through the case-study use of these 42 typical camp situation. ..... (February) $4.50

THE NEW SCIENCE OF SKIN AND SCUBA DIVING developed by the Conference for National Cooperation in Aquatics. A complete revision and up-dating of the widely used Science of Skin and Scuba Diving. (March)

In two bindings: Professional hard cover edition: $4.15

Popular limp cover edition: $3.10

THREE-MINUTE DEVOTIONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS by William L. Woodall

Continuing the time-tested method so helpful to young people and so useful to their leaders, these "matched" brief devotions are themed to life purposes . . . How Do You Try To Win? How Are You As a Friend?, How Are You Growing Up?, etc. ..... (February) $2.65

THE C-I-T IN RESIDENCE CAMPING edited by Eugene A. Turner, Jr.

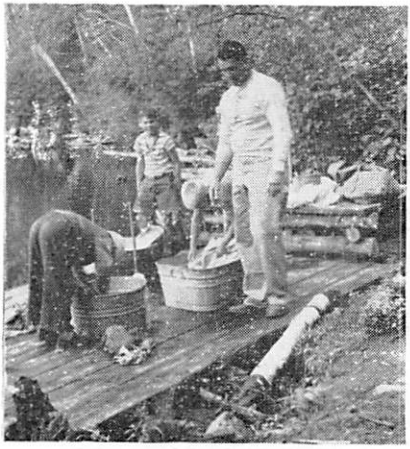
A guide book for the counsellor-in-training which fills an important gap in the area of training potential camp counsellors ..... (Ready) $1.60

Order from your regular bookstore.

G. R. WELCH COMPANY LIMITED, Toronto 18, Ontario

THE SCRUB CLUB

By Bruno Morawetz,
Director,
Camp Ponacka



Toward the end of each camp period we usually have "turn-about day" when each person becomes someone else. Some years ago a boy from Indiana was chosen to change places with my wife. Archie came to our cabin to trade clothes but my wife found it almost impossible to don his green shirt, richly decorated with large Birds of Paradise. It was not the birds, but the odor which repelled her. I had noted that he wore the same kind of shirt most of the month and enquiry revealed that it was not the same kind, but the same shirt which he had worn since his arrival some three weeks before!

This is likely to happen in any camp but more so in ours where boys are responsible for doing their own laundry. The institution now known as the "Scrub Club" began in a very natural way. Unlike most camps, Ponacka was never properly established, it just grew. The dozen boys who were its seedlings supplied all the needs of the camp operation. They washed dishes, dug garbage holes, supplied the wood for the kitchen stove. It was only natural that they would also wash their own clothes.

An old black boiler was placed over a fire near the lake to constitute the hot water supply. The rules of conservation were rigidly practised. The same tubful of hot water was used for the camper's hot bath and served a few minutes later for his performance on the scrub board. Soon, frills made their appearance. Some ambitious counsellor induced his boys to put a railing around the area and one morning a painted sign appeared over the entrance to this area bearing the proud inscription "Scrub Club." This designation induced a special kind of snobbishness in the club members, enforced by the realization that very few such clubs are in actual existence. This feeling of exclusiveness by no means decreased the drudgery of the actual laundry operation.

The other signs of pioneering gradually disintegrated in the face of pressures finding expression in phrases like "My friend goes to camp so and so and they don't wash dishes or dig garbage holes". In order to be competitive we had to yield and do "what other camps do" but in this one case Ponacka held out against the tide. The location of the Scrub Club moved with the exigencies of the times. At first it was imperative that it be located near the lake, the only source of water. As the vigilance of the Department of Health increased and laundry operations could no longer be performed around the lake, we made use of our new pressure system and moved well back into the woods. This had a great advantage, especially when showing visitors around the camp. It can easily be imagined what the "club"

looks like after one cabin group finishes, let alone all 64 campers. The price of tolerable condition is eternal vigilance. Eight year old campers especially, take no great interest in the well being of their socks (nor do they care whether their mating is legitimate or a common law co-existence on the feet of the same person).

Supervision and instruction are as necessary here as on the waterfront. This dubious distinction falls on the shoulders of our longsuffering C.I.T.'s. The use of a scrub board has to be explained, proportions of soap to water demonstrated and stern warnings must be issued never to mix red socks with white T-shirts.

At one time even sheets were washed by the campers themselves. The results were devastating not only to the sheets but to our public relations with exasperated mothers. It was an unforgettable experience to behold (and no doubt, to perform) the act of wringing out a well drenched flannelette sheet, especially by an eight year old. It did encourage the kind of co-operation so badly needed in the world. Four little hands screwing in oppposite directions were better in squeezing out the soapy water than two, but the dreadful thought remained that it had to be done again after rinsing. The independent types used a tree instead of a buddy. By wrapping the sheet around a young tree the sheet could be forced to surrender its surplus moisture. These were some of the considerations which led us to send sheets to the laundry.

Washing may be bad, but drying is worse. Some primitive tribes step out of their winterclothes forgetting that they will be needed again next winter. Boys treat clothespegs in an identical manner. Without pegs, drying is a problem which is not too readily recognized. Clothes hang well over the lines while they are wet. That they behave in the wind like dandelion seeds is not always appreciated. For that reason, regular reminders are issued in the dining room, especially when storm clouds gather, to have the laundry lines cleared. Like so many other reminders they fall on deaf ears. For the city child milk comes from bottles, for the camper clothing comes from neat stacks in a drawer. The connection between clean clothes for tomorrow and the clothesline today is hard to establish. After all, what could be more uninteresting!

There are many inconveniences in operating a scrub club and the question often arises "Is it worth it"? The easy way out is, no doubt, to send all clothing out. But certain values would be lost. With urban living few boys enjoy the advantages of being responsible for regular chores and few boys appreciate the labour of their mothers. Philosophers have drawn a fruitful distinction between work and labour. Work is creative, labour repetitive. A mother's life is highly repetitive and it will not hurt a boy's appreciation if he experiences that aspect of her daily life. It also teaches him to take greater responsibility for his belongings, not to mention the ordinary bits of knowledge about shrinkage and the "running" of colours.

It may be construed as a loss of valuable camp time, but since it occurs only two or three times a month this charge is not too serious. Very few campers have been heard complaining; they seem to accept it as part of life's necessities. Like spanking, it is harder on us than on them. The seasoned campers have learned to live with it, they wear grey sweaters or other kinds of clothing which never show dirt. We can infallibly distinguish the seasoned from the inexperienced camper by the size of the laundry bag which he carries up the hill to the Ponacka Scrub Club.

—●

First of a series

WHY I DIRECT A CAMP

Elmer F. Ott,
Y.M.C.A. Camp Manito-wish,
Boulder Junction, Wisconsin

As a visitor walked into camp from the parking lot he met a twelve-year-old boy to whom he said, "If there is a counsellor about, I would like to talk to him".

"I am a counsellor, sir." replied the boy. "What can I do for you?"

"You, a counsellor? You are too young to be a counsellor!"

"Oh no, sir. You see everyone in *this* camp is a counsellor to some boy younger than he. We are all counsellors to someone except the director's baby. He's the only one too young to be a counsellor."

This story demonstrates the philosophy behind the way I feel a good camp should be operated. When each member of the camp community assumes responsibility for a part of its success and for decision making, I feel I contribute to leadership training and to the understanding of the democratic way of life.

In this atmosphere there is time for relaxation and creativity. There is time and opportunity for experimentation. I believe by creating these conditions I offer young men and women opportunity for personal growth and maturity.

To operate a camp in this fashion for over a quarter of a century is not without personal satisfaction. The reward of seeing a shy lad stand up to assume a positive leadership role among his fellows far overshadows the monetary recompense other professions offer.

When a counsellor said of his camping experience, "My whole outlook on life has changed. I am setting my sights a lot higher after finding I can really do a great many things I once doubted I could do," I feel I have made an investment in the potential of youth.

When a camper said, "If you had told me before I came to camp that hard work could be fun, that by working beside another fellow I could develop a close friendship that would last a life time, I would have called you nuts. Now, I've got to admit you are right," thus I felt I had contributed to the boys' appreciation for work.

The canoe trip where there is no place for the loafer more than any other activity teaches the respect for the dignity of hard work. One lad upon returning from such an experience wrote these words:

"In each canoe, but two men worked;
The 3rd man sat at ease
To be more fitting for the coming tasks.
And when in time a man grew weak
From constant strain of arm and back,
This rested man would spell his friend
And so trade work for rest."

When personal behaviour indicates lives have taken on new meaning and personal goals are set in terms of high human values, then operating a camp becomes indeed worthwhile.

turn to page 72

from page 57

them the thrill of finding and exploring new areas.

By 1912 campers had visited 106 lakes. Here too a subtle incentive had been set up in the form of the Honor Roll. In order to have your name inscribed on it you had to have won a certain number of senior points for athletics and visited at least 50% of the known lakes. Since it was practically everyone's ambition to get his name on the Roll many of the trips were organized on a "lake getting" basis. To see a lake from a mountain ridge did not count, you had to be close enough to "spit-in-it." This same, if somewhat inelegant tradition is still being followed, and if all the spittle so expended could be gathered in one place we'd probably have a new lake. This would bring the present total close to the 300 mark.

— Influence Of Founder —

This, then, is the camp of yesteryear. Unorganized, freetime activities with heavy accents on tripping. Except for the meal time "horns" there were no whistles, no bells and no programme. Every day was free time for all kinds of land and water sports or fishing but the boys loved it and somehow they all seemed to acquire the practical skills that would stand them in good stead in the years to come. Powter's was the reflection of its founder, he took part in every activity and if he didn't excel in all of them the boys respected his ability and the man himself. He played with them but brooked no nonsense especially of a dangerous or destructive nature, and in language he was adamant against profanity. If someone slipped out with a curse, C.B. would quietly remark "What have you got left to say when you're really mad?"

As I sit writing this piece a snow storm is raging outside. Dimly through the driving snow I can look across the bay to the camp with its brown painted buildings trimmed with yellow. Now there is a road into camp, electricity, water and flush toilets. But the sandbank still stands just as it did in 1905 when C.B. first saw it and chose the site. Far more clearly I see the many hundreds of boys who worked and played together during their summers at Powter's. Soon the snow and ice will melt away and the 60th season of Camp will be in full swing. My son, also a Charles Barrett, will be the Camp Director and he and his staff will again be imparting the same skills as the original C.B. did so many years ago. And if the management is in its third generation, many of the campers will also be third generation. From my position in the middle I find it difficult to judge if the camp is 60 years old or 60 years young.

—●

In Memoriam

Miss Wilda Watson, B.A. joined the staff of Camp Onawaw fifteen years ago and her interest grew continuously. She became an active member of the Ontario Camping Association, a visitor for the Standards Committee and also proof read the Canadian Camping Magazine. She was a member of the staff of Lambton Kingsway School for twenty-seven years. Her loss will be felt by both the teaching and the camping professions.

STUNT NITE SUPPLIES

SKITS —
MAKE-UP —
COSTUMES —
WIGS —

ROBINSON PLAYS & COSTUMES LIMITED

66-68 Wellington Street West, Toronto 1

PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

Camp Kinnaird, Lake of the Woods near Kenora, Ontario

To be in charge all aspects of program—counsellor supervision — experienced waterfront staff—85 campers 8-15 years. Mid-June to mid-August. Require good camping experience, university graduation preferably with social work.

Apply Y.W.C.A., 447 Webb Place, Winnipeg 2, Man.

Make it a requirement that all campers' clothing and belongings are marked with

Cash's NAMES WOVEN

Camp linen and equipment, too, should be marked to avoid confusion and loss. Names, numbers, or special markings can be supplied.

Ask for details of our special service to Camp Owners and Operators.

order CASH'S WOVEN NAMES from dealers, or

CASH'S, Belleville 32, Ontario

Name:	**3 doz. $1.80**	**6 doz. $2.40**
Prices:	**9 doz. $3.00**	**12 doz. $3.50**

LEADERSHIP

from page 52

This second year of the course continues much of the work of the previous year. The purposes and objectives of camping are continually interpreted and articulated for those people who are registered in the C.I.T. course. In addition, an introduction to human behaviour; to need; personality development; and those social influences which affect behaviour is begun. Recognizing the age of this group no attempt is made to explore these particuluar topics, intensively, but certainly familiarization with the whole area of social development for youngsters is attempted.

As was mentioned both courses offer opportunity for personal development and growth. Cabin and staff discussions, as well as personal counsel, assist these candidates in self-realization and evaluation.

Leadership For Leaders

Naturally the question of staff to handle such a course arises. Believing this programme to be of priority, our department selects and trains a staff whose task it is during our camping season, to conduct and supervise, as well as initially plan the curriculum for the courses. To fill these posts, our personnel committee selects persons of considerable capacity; of advanced maturity; and of high moral character. A Training Director and two assistants comprise the three man training team. In order to co-ordinate the efforts of the boys' and girls' teams for the department and to preserve a consistency in curriculum, in all three camps, one of the training directors assumes the responsibility of supervisor whose duties include the preparation of course material and the orientation of training personnel prior to camp. In

addition to the actual conduct of the training courses, the training staff also serve as advisers for counsellors and department heads who will have supervision of the C.I.T.'s on the job, so that the training technique is consistent throughout the camp. They also act as consultants for our three-day annual staff training course held during Easter school vacation. This course is the final stage of formal training for camp staff members and participation in it is mandatory for all of our programme staff.

Following graduation from the Junior Leader course and subsequently from the C.I.T. course, participants are then candidates for staff positions within our camping department. These positions depend upon vacancies that are available and the suitability of the candidate for those vacancies. Needless to say we cannot use all of our graduates. Many of them find their way to other camps in this country and even beyond. They do so with our recommendation and assistance. Others will wait a year or two before returning to camp when vacancies occur on staffs.

The courses and the entire training structure are not foolproof but we are constantly evaluating and revising the programme in order to maintain it as a dynamic and realistic feature in serving the staff and leadership needs of our Y.M.C.A. Camping Department and indeed those of camping in general.

—●

WHEN PLANNING YOUR 1962 ADVERTISING remember

REDBOOK MAGAZINE

Redbook Magazine's base circulation

3,450,000

Canadian Circulation 218,536

For more than forty years, directors of summer camps, summer schools and trips have found advertising in the Camp Directory brings a successful response.

The Camp Directory appears in six issues — January through June

For details and information write or telephone—

Ethel F. Bebb

REDBOOK MAGAZINE

230 Park Avenue • New York 17, N.Y.

Murray Hill 6-4600

There are many programmes for an Indian Council. Here is one—

INDIAN COUNCIL PROGRAMME

By J. J. Keith,
Assistant Director, Junior Camp,
Camp Nominingue, Que.

Summer witnesses the return to life of Canadian camping, as camps of different types, varying philosophies and widely scattered aims, reopen for another season. No two camps may be considered alike. With this wide variety in programmes, it is noted that in the majority of cases one common bond exists between institutions. Most camps take pride in associating themselves in some small way with their "Indian Forefathers" through tribal divisions, forms of Indian lore and many other activities. The one item that the majority do use in their regular programme cycle is that which is popularly known as Indian Council Ring.

The Indian Council Ring appears in many camps on a weekly basis, and it is no understatement when one claims that this programme, despite its regularity, is one of the most popular from the camper's point of view. Considering its popularity, we soon realize that this provides a "ready-made" audience which each of us in the camping field should utilize in order to demonstrate certain camping skills and knowledge.

Many Council Rings have as a regular feature the reading of the "tribal narrations". At this point, the Chief Scribe reads a series of camp-centered articles. The bulk of these tend to be in the humorous vein, laughing at some aspect of camp life and certain items of gossip which tend to be amusing. At no time during these amusing readings should the writer and reader descend to ridiculing, or running the risk of hurting a camper by causing others to laugh at him in other than an amused but "take it or leave it" manner.

Perhaps the most important section of the narrations occur in what might be described as the editorial. Here the reader discusses some serious camping topic with the object of aiding each and every camper, increasing his appreciation of some aspect of camp life, or any other of many possibilities. Such topics as water safety, good canoe trip habits, conservation, the reading of others' experiences in the forests, characteristics of the good camper may be used successfully. The Chief Scribe has before him a listening and attentive audience, and he would be failing in his task if he were not to make use of this opportunity to briefly discuss such items.

While on the topic of Council Ring discussion, a brief word should be said about canoe trip reports and their value. Many camps are built as tripping camps and consider their main feature to be this activity. Campers are encouraged to participate in trips and become good trippers. In Council Ring, considerable reference is made to those "chiefs and braves camping by other lakes". Thus, at some time during the season it is only right that representatives of various canoe trip parties be given the opportunity to share their experiences with their fellow chiefs and braves.

Perhaps the greatest sin of those who give canoe trip reports is the tendency to describe their trip chronologically from the moment of departure to the return from distant lakes. The type of report which ambles on in a "that morning we ate porridge, pancakes and toast at seven o'clock, washed our dishes, packed and departed from the campsite at nine. We paddled across Lake Abenakis in ten minutes and then portaged to the next lake in about fifteen minutes" manner is nothing more than a monotonous and unimaginative speech, wasting the time of both speaker and listener. We should remember that a captive audience is in attendance and make this an opportunity to provide both amusement and propaganda for the canoe trip programme. Each person giving such a talk should confine himself to the description of one, two, or maybe three highlights of the trip and these should be described vividly. The sighting of a deer, observing the beaver at work, some unusual incident that took place, or similar topics, should be discussed. This is what the campers want to hear; they have no great desire to know the time or arrival at any one of twenty lakes.

The Council Ring provides the prime opportunity to demonstrate individual prowess. No other programme in camp is capable of focusing so much attention on individual feats of skill and strength as the challenge of the Council Ring. Here, within the group, each brave is able to participate at some time in one challenge or another. Many of these challenges will be of the humorous variety (cracker eating, penny finding, bread and jam eating, bucket racing, fast talking, etc.) but others will put necessary emphasis on strength (Indian arm wrestle, leg wrestle, paddle holding, etc.) and camping skill (chopping, fire building, tent pitching, etc.).

Again, the challenge portion of the Council Ring provides excellent opportunity to place many key camping activities before the braves. If there is to be a chopping contest, one of the chiefs might give a demonstration of this skill, along with a brief description of proper care and handling of the axe. Perhaps one or more Council Rings each summer could be devoted to campcraft demonstrations and there, before the captive audience, camping skills can be displayed in the manner of our "Indian forefathers".

As may be readily seen, Council Ring deservedly ranks high in camp programmes. One aspect, as yet untouched but none the less important, which must be given great consideration, is the location of the Council Ring. In order that the proper atmosphere may be obtained, it is wise to place the ring in a remote, wooded area of camp, away from the usual activity areas. Thus the "sacredness" and importance of the Council Ring becomes more emphasized by the infrequent visits to this place.

Being in a distant wooded area, long paths to and from the ring may be made. The braves should be impressed with the idea that one of the prime characteristics of the Indian was his ability to keep silent in the forest. Thus, if we are to emulate him, we too must remain silent as we walk along this path, and while in the Council Ring. Laughter at humorous incidents may be permitted, but cheering and talking should be discouraged. Any acknowledging of winners, good reports and other Council Ring items should be done with a vigorous "how, how". Silence helps the brave prepare himself by becoming more aware of what he sees about him as he goes to the Council Ring. Thus, he is better able to absorb and enjoy the programme.

turn to page 72

OUR FRIENDS . . .
The Advertisers

American Camping Association..... 42
Canadian Camping Magazine Co..... 42
J. & J. Cash (Canada) Ltd..... 68
Cloverleaf Bedding Co. Ltd..... 44
Continental Casualty Co.....
Outside Back Cover
Dixie Cup (Canada) Ltd..... 43
T. Eaton Co. Ltd..... 41
Foodcraft Laboratories Ltd..... 43
Gibbons Foods Ltd.....Inside Front Cover
Hobart Mfg. Co. Ltd..... 60
Maple Leaf Plastics Ltd..... 44
Parent's Magazine.....Inside Back Cover
P.C.O. Service Ltd..... 60
Redbook Magazine..... 69
Robinson Plays & Costumes Ltd..... 68
Starkman Chemists Ltd..... 63
The Toppings Co. Ltd..... 63
Tom Taylor Co. Ltd..... 62
Vermont Accident Insurance Co.....
Inside Back Cover
G. R. Welch Co. Ltd..... 63
Young Women's Christian Ass'n..... 68

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES:
Twenty cents a word, minimum five dollars. All classified payable in advance. Address all correspondence to "Canadian Camping", 170 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

WANTED

Experienced director for Metropolitan Toronto non-denominational, co-educational summer day camp. Athletic and scholastic background required. Religion irrelevant. Financial participation optional.

Call. H.W. BENDER, WAlnut 5-5191

When Ordering

PLEASE REMEMBER

OUR ADVERTISERS

from page 71

The Council Ring is, therefore, a key part of many camp programmes. It provides an excellent opportunity to place the various aims and objectives of the camp before the campers when they are in a most receptive mood. Campcraft skills, nature lore, and other related activities are best placed before the entire group at this time. Above all, Council Ring provides the time and place for what amounts to a general summing up of camp, camp life, and what camp stands for in the eyes of each and every camper.

—●

from page 66

Much of the school and recreational life of today's youth is highly competitive, therefore, I believe in de-emphasizing this aspect in camp. To see boys and girls take part in camp life for the intrinsic value of the activity itself rather for the joy of beating the other fellow is one of the real rewards I find in camping.

There is satisfaction in helping youth develop a personal philosophy of life. Camp offers opportunity for a great many enriching experiences. The close intimate contact with peers forces the weighing of ideas and ideals different from the camper's own. Here there is necessity to express convictions and to formulate beliefs. The need for effort expended to carry one's share of the community work load, the study of the cause of personal behaviour upon others and the building of a community of one's own choosing all make for personal growth.

This growth comes about in many as a spiritual experience in which the individual sees himself as a brother of all mankind, a person of worth in the sight of God and man. Each becomes a counsellor of self and others. This is the paramount reason, I believe, I direct a camp.

—●

The best time to talk to parents about camps is when they are thinking of their children

In Parents' Magazine, your message gets through to the families you want to reach, at the most favorable time, and against a background of parent-reader confidence unique among major magazines.

Parents' Magazine is devoted exclusively to the interests of families with children, and is read faithfully by the parents of over 4½ million growing youngsters.

For rates and details, write or phone Josephine E. Chrenko, Director, School and Camp Dept., PARENTS' MAGAZINE, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 5-4400)

For the 28th consecutive year, more camp advertisers use PARENTS' MAGAZINE than any other national magazine!

No matter whether your campers bicycle, canoe, hike or ride horseback, you must have the best in Camping Insurance. And there's only one BEST — sold by the pioneers in this essential coverage.

Our policies cover

- Polio And Dread Diseases
- Epidemic
- Dismemberment
- Medical Reimbursement
- Accidental Death
- Tuition Refund

Best in Coverage

Best in Service

THE SIGN OF GOOD SERVICE

VERMONT ACCIDENT INSURANCE

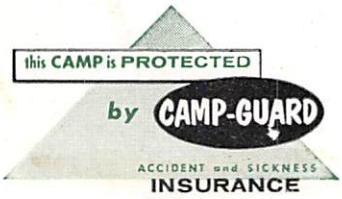
Rutland, Vermont, U.S.A.

Member American Camping Association

INCREASING RESPONSE

for

CONTINENTAL'S CAMP-GUARD PLAN



HAS GUARANTEED ITS

AVAILABILITY

FOR ANOTHER YEAR

DISPLAY THIS SYMBOL
STICKERS AVAILABLE FOR YOUR STATIONERY

A choice of plans for all organizational, church and private camps providing broad medical expense protection for each accident and each sickness at low cost group rates for both campers and staff members.

Put **CAMP-GUARD** on your programme. Display this symbol and let parents know your camp is covered. This symbol of outstanding coverage assures them you take added interest in your camper's welfare, by providing a **CAMP-GUARD** accident and sickness plan.

Your local insurance agent will help you choose the right plan for your camp; or write our nearest office for full particulars.

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

INDUSTRY MARKETING & SPECIALTY DIVISION

640 West Hastings Street
VANCOUVER
MUtual 4-6381

160 Bloor St. East
TORONTO
WAlnut 4-4692

2100 Drummond Street
MONTREAL
Victor 9-5306

607 Imperial Bank Building — EDMONTON — GA. 24642
C.P.R. Building — WINNIPEG — WH. 3-8723
670 Bentall Bldg. — CALGARY — AM. 3-1937